1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	—	1	—	10	19
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
Goa Daman & Diu	—	—	2	10	18
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	
Chandigarh U.T.	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	4	4
TOTAL :	3015	4005	4334	4744	6763

Indian stand on environment

1295. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a national position paper depicting Government's perception of the status of environment in the country and the policy stand to be taken by the Indian delegation at the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development was prepared on the eve of the said conference;

(b) if so, the details of its cantents; and

(c) the extent to which the perceptions, observations and suggestions made therein where reflected in the final outcome of the Conference and the conventions, if any, evolved at the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) A National report outlining the Traditions, concerns and Efforts in India connected with the environment and development issues was prepared for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio De Janeiro in June 1992. 5 copies of this report have been placed in the Parliament House Library.

Apart from bringing out broad features of the conservation tradition in India, and the overall concerns about living in harmony with nature, the above mentioned Report highlights some of the activities undertaken by the State by the people and the Non-Governmental Organisations in India, in addressing the environmental issues and in correcting the imbalances between environment and development. The report also seeks to bring out the overall dimensions of the problems India faces and those in which the International community needs to participate in solving for the future.

(c) The main concerns put forward by India and other like minded developing countries included an effort to secure a greater understanding of the issues of environment and development, the overriding priority of poverty eradication measures for prevention of pollution, national sovereignty over natural resources, community participation for the management of these resources, better access to environmentally sound technologies, etc. These concerns have been included in the final outcome of the Rio Conference and the Declarations and Conventions adopted/signed at the conference.